

## WEATHER OF NORTH AMERICA AND ADJACENT OCEANS

## NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

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The following table shows the average sea-level pressure for the month at a number of land stations on the coast and the islands of the North Atlantic. The readings are for 8 a. m., 75th meridian time, and the departures are only approximate, as the normals are taken from the Pilot Chart and are based on Greenwich mean noon observations, which correspond to those taken at 7 a. m., 75th meridian time.

Station	Average pressure	Departure
	Inches	Inches
St. Johns, Newfoundland.....	30.09	+0.23
Nantucket.....	30.08	+0.08
Hatteras.....	30.10	+0.07
Key West.....	30.07	+0.04
New Orleans.....	30.13	+0.10
Swan Island.....	29.93	-0.06
Turks Island.....	30.04	+0.02
Bermuda.....	30.12	+0.09
Horta, Azores.....	30.11	-0.01
Lerwick, Shetland Islands.....	29.99	+0.29
Valencia, Ireland.....	30.34	+0.44
London.....	30.18	+0.22

It will be seen from the above table that positive departures were the rule at all the stations with the exception of Horta and Swan Island. The North Atlantic LOW was apparently not far from the normal, while the average pressure on the coast of northern Europe was considerably higher than usual, indicating that the Icelandic LOW was comparatively inactive. At Lerwick the barometric readings ranged from 29.29 inches on the 24th to 30.45 inches on the 3d and 11th, and at Horta from 29.82 inches on the 8th and 9th to 30.40 inches on the 25th and 26th.

Taking the ocean as a whole the number of days with winds of gale force did not differ materially from the normal as shown on the Pilot Chart, and they were also comparatively evenly distributed, although the number of gales reported from vessels in the middle section of the steamer lanes and along the American coast was slightly in excess of those encountered elsewhere.

The number of days with fog was apparently nearly normal over the Grand Banks and in the vicinity of the American coast. It was reported on from 1 to 3 days off the coast of northern Europe and also in the Gulf of Mexico, while the middle section of the steamer lanes was comparatively clear.

The month began with two depressions over the ocean, the first central about 5 degrees south of Hatteras, and the second near 47° N., 35° W. The western LOW moved northeastward along the coast and on the 3d was over Newfoundland. Moderate to strong gales accompanied by hail and snow were encountered during the period from the 1st to 3d over the region between the Bermudas and the 45th parallel, the storm area reaching its greatest extent on the 3d. The second disturbance also apparently moved in a northeasterly direction, although it was impossible to plot the track, due to lack

of observations. Reports of gales on the 2d, were received from vessels in the steamer lanes east of the 40th meridian, while on the 3d they were restricted to the region between the 10th meridian and French coast.

On the 4th there was a well defined and comparatively deep depression central near 32° N., 25° W., with moderate to strong easterly gales prevailing between the 30th parallel and the Azores. This low drifted slowly eastward, decreasing in intensity, and on the 5th and 6th was over the region between Madeira and Gibraltar, where it gradually filled in.

On the 5th there was a LOW a short distance east of Charleston which afterwards developed into a severe disturbance that prevailed on the 6th and 7th between the 30th and 40th parallels and the 65th meridian and American coast.

On the 10th there was another depression central near 30° N., 53° W., that moved but little during the next 3 days, and reached its greatest intensity on the 11th, when northeasterly gales prevailed between the Bermudas and the 50th meridian. Charts VIII to XIII show the conditions from 11th to 16th, inclusive.

On the 11th there was a LOW central near 50° N., 35° W., that moved rapidly northeastward and was somewhere in the vicinity of Iceland on the 12th, where low pressure prevailed until the 18th, although it was impossible to show the conditions accurately due to lack of vessel reports from these waters.

Charts IX, X, and XI, for the 12th, 13th, and 14th, respectively, show the disturbance over the eastern sections of the southern steamer lanes, and Chart XII gives an idea of the conditions that prevailed along the American coast on the 15th.

From the 14th to 18th there was a depression in the vicinity of Madeira, of limited extent and of slight intensity, except on the 17th, as shown by the report from the French S. S. *El Kantara*, in the table.

From the 16th to 24th comparatively high pressure prevailed over the greater part of the ocean and during this period northerly to easterly winds of gale force, accompanied by comparatively high barometer readings were encountered over the western and middle sections of the steamer lanes.

On the 17th moderate southerly gales were reported from the vicinity of Hatteras.

On the 23d there was a LOW over the Strait of Gibraltar with moderate northerly to northeasterly winds that increased to gale force by the following day.

On the 25th a well developed depression was central near 33° N., 55° W., and moved about 10 degrees eastward during the next 24 hours, and then curved sharply towards the northeast. On the 27th the center was near 45° N., 42° W.

On the 28th New York was near the center of a depression that moved slowly east-southeastward, and on the 31st, when at its greatest intensity, was central about 5 degrees north of the Bermudas. On the 28th northwesterly gales were encountered in the vicinity of Charleston, although moderate weather was the rule along the remainder of the American coast.